

added as cosponsors of S. Res. 525, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 587

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 587, a resolution designating the week of January 25 through January 31, 2026, as "National School Choice Week".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 3713. A bill to require the advice and consent of the Senate for entry or reentry into any international climate agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 3713

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "No Climate Treaties Act of 2026".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT FOR ENTRY OR REENTRY INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENTS.

Any agreement providing for the entry or reentry of the United States into an international climate agreement or an agreement mandating legally binding reductions in domestic greenhouse gas emissions, including the decision of the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in Paris December 12, 2015 (commonly known as the "Paris Agreement"), shall be considered a treaty and submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent under clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENTS.

No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to implement, enforce, or otherwise comply with any international climate agreement or agreement mandating legally binding reductions in domestic greenhouse gas emissions unless the agreement has received the advice and consent of the Senate under clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 590—DESIGNATING JANUARY 23, 2026, AS "MATERNAL HEALTH AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 590

Whereas each year in the United States, on average, more than 600 women die as a result of complications related to pregnancy and childbirth;

Whereas the pregnancy-related mortality ratio, defined as the number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births, more than doubled in the United States between 1987 and 2024;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group, the United States is one of 4 countries in the world with a significant percentage increase in the maternal mortality from 2000 to 2023;

Whereas, of the pregnancy-related deaths that occurred in the United States in 2021—

- (1) approximately 19.5 percent occurred during pregnancy;
- (2) approximately 9.1 percent occurred the day of delivery;
- (3) approximately 14.1 percent occurred 1 to 6 days postpartum;
- (4) approximately 29.2 percent occurred 7 to 42 days postpartum; and
- (5) approximately 28.1 percent occurred between 43 days and 1 year postpartum;

Whereas 87 percent of pregnancy-related deaths in the United States in 2021 are considered preventable;

Whereas, from 2016 to 2021, the rate of severe maternal morbidity ("SMM"), which includes unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that can result in significant short- and long-term health consequences, increased by 40 percent;

Whereas approximately 20 percent of mothers who give birth in the United States report experiencing mistreatment;

Whereas postpartum depression affects a significant percentage of new mothers who give birth, with estimates ranging from 10 to 20 percent of mothers who give birth experiencing depressive symptoms during the first year after childbirth, but many postpartum depression cases go undiagnosed and untreated, often due to a lack of screening;

Whereas various social and systemic factors can influence maternal health outcomes and contribute to disparities in care;

Whereas significant disparities in maternal health outcomes exist in the United States, including that—

- (1) the 2024 pregnancy-related mortality ratio for Black women is more than 3 times higher than for White women;
- (2) the 2024 pregnancy-related mortality ratio for American Indian and Alaska Native women is more than 4 times as high as for White women;

(3) in 2021, based on hospital records for inpatient deliveries, the rate of SMM for Black women was 91 percent higher than the rate for White non-Hispanic women;

(4) the rate of severe maternal morbidity for Black and Asian-Pacific Islander women is approximately twice as high as the rate for White women;

(5) women who live in rural areas have a greater rate of severe maternal morbidity and mortality compared to women who live in urban areas;

(6) 59 percent of rural counties are considered a maternity care desert;

(7) rural counties with more Black residents and lower median incomes are less likely to have access to hospital obstetric services;

(8) the average travel time to reach a birthing hospital in maternity care deserts is 2.6 times longer than in full access counties; and

(9) American Indian and Alaska Native individuals have a preterm birth rate of 12.5 percent, whereas White individuals have a preterm birth rate of 9.5 percent;

Whereas 48 States and the District of Columbia have adopted the option to extend coverage for postpartum care under Medicaid to 12 months;

Whereas 46 States and 6 United States territories and Freely Associated States receive funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention via the Enhancing Reviews and Surveillance to Eliminate Maternal Mortality program to support maternal mortality review committees to identify, review, and characterize pregnancy-related deaths and to identify prevention opportunities;

Whereas State and local maternal mortality review committees are positioned to comprehensively assess maternal deaths and identify opportunities for prevention;

Whereas 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are participating in the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health, which promotes consistent and safe maternity care to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality;

Whereas community-based maternal health care models, including midwifery childbirth services, doula support services, community and perinatal health worker services, and group prenatal care, in collaboration with culturally competent physician care, show great promise in improving maternal health outcomes and reducing disparities in maternal health outcomes;

Whereas increasing the maternal health care workforce and expanding telehealth services can help reduce the disparities in maternal health outcomes;

Whereas many organizations have implemented initiatives to educate patients and providers about—

- (1) all causes of, contributing factors to, and disparities in maternal mortality;
- (2) the prevention of pregnancy-related deaths; and

(3) the importance of listening to and empowering all people to report pregnancy-related medical issues; and

Whereas several States, communities, and organizations recognize January 23 as "Maternal Health Awareness Day" to raise awareness about maternal health and promote maternal safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 23, 2026, as "Maternal Health Awareness Day";

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Maternal Health Awareness Day, including—

(A) raising public awareness about maternal mortality, maternal morbidity, and disparities in maternal health outcomes; and

(B) encouraging the Federal Government, States, territories, Tribes, local communities, public health organizations, physicians, health care providers, and others to take action to reduce adverse maternal health outcomes and improve maternal safety;

(3) promotes initiatives—

(A) to address and eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes; and

(B) to ensure respectful and equitable maternity care practices;

(4) honors those who have passed away as a result of pregnancy-related causes; and

(5) supports and recognizes the need for meaningful investments in efforts to improve maternal health, eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes, and promote respectful and equitable maternity care practices.

SENATE RESOLUTION 591—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST FLIGHT OF THE F/A-18 E1 SUPER HORNET FROM LAMBERT FIELD IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AND THE 30 YEARS OF SERVICE OF THE F/A-18E/F SUPER HORNET TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND TO ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHMITT (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. MOODY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 591

Whereas, on November 29, 1995, the F/A-18 E1 Super Hornet made its first flight, departing from Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri, flown by McDonnell Douglas pilot, retired Lieutenant Colonel Fred Madenwald;

Whereas the F/A-18 E1, as the inaugural Super Hornet produced, serves as a United States Navy carrier-based, supersonic fighter jet, manufactured in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas the F/A-18 E1 was later returned to the Boeing facility in St. Louis for use in training under a program involving aircraft sales to Kuwait;

Whereas the F/A-18E is configured as a single-seat aircraft and the F/A-18F is designed for a 2-person crew;

Whereas the F/A-18E and F/A-18F are twin-engine, carrier-capable, multi-role fighter aircrafts, both derived from the McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet platform;

Whereas the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet is about 20 percent larger, 7,000 pounds heavier empty weight, and 15,000 pounds heavier maximum weight than the original McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet;

Whereas, on February 21, 1997, at Naval Air Station Patuxent River in Maryland, the F/A-18 E1 flew with an aeroservoelasticity-store configuration, comprised of 3 480-gallon fuel tanks, 2 MK-84 bombs, 2 AGM-88 high-speed anti-radiation missiles, and 2 AIM-9 sidewinder missiles, making this flight the heaviest test flight to that date in the test program;

Whereas the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet officially entered the fleet service of the United States Navy in 1999, with Strike Fighter Squadron 122 based at Naval Air Station Lemoore in California, and achieved initial operating capability in 2001;

Whereas, on November 6, 2002, F/A-18E models participated in a strike on hostile targets in the “no-fly” zone in Iraq, as a part of Operation Southern Watch;

Whereas, on June 18, 2017, a United States Navy F/A-18E shot down a Syrian Air Force Sukoi Su-22 fighter-bomber that had bombed a position held by Coalition partnered forces;

Whereas such shooting was the first aerial kill of a crewed aircraft by a fighter aircraft of the United States since 1999, the first aerial kill by the United States Navy since the 1991 Persian Gulf War, the first kill by a Super Hornet, and the third kill by an F/A-18;

Whereas the United States Navy Flight Demonstration Squadron, the Blue Angels, which operates out of Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, transitioned to the F/A-18E Super Hornet airframe in 2021, on the 75th anniversary of the squadron’s operation;

Whereas the F/A-18F Super Hornet gained recognition as the primary fighter aircraft featured in the film “Top Gun: Maverick”;

Whereas, in December 2023, the F/A-18 E1 arrived unassembled at the National Museum of Transportation, on loan from the National Naval Aviation Museum on behalf of the Naval History and Heritage Command;

Whereas, in July 2024, the reassembly and installation of the F/A-18 E1 were completed, with a dedication ceremony held on August 3, 2024;

Whereas the Naval Air Station Lemoore, in California, is the West Coast home for the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, and the Naval Air Station Oceana, in Virginia, is the East Coast home for the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet;

Whereas the F/A-18F Super Hornet operates in Nevada in support of training on the Fallon Range Training Complex at Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada;

Whereas the TOPGUN school is located at Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada, where the Navy’s most elite pilots train on the F/A-18E/F aircraft;

Whereas the Royal Australian Air Force F/A-18F Super Hornet achieved final operational capability in December 2012 and are based at Number 1 Squadron at Royal Australian Air Force Base Amberley, Australia;

Whereas, on July 10, 2023, a Mobile Aircraft Arresting System received a Kuwait Air Force F/A-18 Super Hornet at Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait;

Whereas Super Hornets embarked on USS *Gerald Ford*, USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower*, USS *Abraham Lincoln*, USS *Theodore Roosevelt*, and USS *Harry S. Truman* were involved in defending Israel and ensuring the free flow of goods through the Red Sea as part of Operation Prosperity Guardian from December 2023 to May 2025;

Whereas, on February 3, 2024, 2 United States destroyers and F/A-18E/F Super Hornets flying from USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* joined a multi-national strike on 13 locations in Yemen;

Whereas, on February 1, 2025, the Armed Forces of the United States carried out an airstrike in Somalia from the USS *Harry S. Truman* Carrier Strike Group, which was the largest airstrike launched from a single aircraft carrier in the history of naval aviation; and

Whereas the strike dropped approximately 124,000 pounds of munitions on the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Somalia targets: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and contributions of the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet to the national security of the United States;

(2) recognizes the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Navy pilots and weapons system officers who have operated the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet;

(3) recognizes the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornet maintenance teams who provide expert and agile support to the aircraft;

(4) recognizes the role that the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet has had in maintaining naval supremacy and ensuring freedom of the seas; and

(5) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the National Museum of Transportation in St. Louis, Missouri.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4239. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4240. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4241. Mr. SCHMITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4242. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4243. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4244. Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4245. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. COONS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4246. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4247. Mrs. MOODY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4248. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4249. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4250. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4251. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4252. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7148, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4239. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 5019 of division E, add the following:

(c) OUT-OF-CYCLE REVIEW OF ELIGIBILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall review the eligibility of South Africa for designation as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of section 112 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721) and section 506A of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2466a).

SA 4240. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7148, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.